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The People's Korea

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Guinea-Bissau President Visits DPRK

His Excellency Luiz Cabral, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, visited the DPRK from Nov. 1 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

President Cabral was accompanied by Victor Saude Maria, Member of the Executive Committee of Struggle of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; Samba Lamime Mane, State Commissioner for Natural Resources; Mario Cabral, State Commissioner for Rural Development; Agostinho Cabral D'Almada, Member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the PAIGC and Commandant of the Air Force of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces; Francisca Pereira, Member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the PAIGC and President of the State Committee of Bolama-Bijagos Region; Bacar Cassama, Member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the PAIGC, Member of the State Council and Chief of the Presidential Private Mansion; Irenio Nascimento Lopes, Member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the PAIGC and President of the State Committee of Oio Region; and others, and the theatrical group of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

While staying in the DPRK, President Cabral and his entourage visited Mangyongdae, birth place of President Kim Il Sung, and others. Various functions were arranged to welcome the Guinea-Bissau guests.

President Luiz Cabral Nov. 1 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyangites' Welcome

President Cabral and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 1.

President Kim Il Sung came out to the airport and warmly met Guinea-Bissau President.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and other personages, concerned.

More than 100,000 Pyongyangites warmly welcomed President Cabral and his entourage along the route.

The Statuette of Anti-Imperialist Fighter was presented on the same day on the Mansudae Hill to President Cabral by Chairman Kim Man Gum of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. The statuette symbolizes combatants who are fighting heroically under the uplifted banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Guinea-Bissau President paid a courtesy call on the same day on President Kim Il Sung.

Present there were the entourage of President Cabral.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with President Cabral in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Cabral on the same day presented a gift of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

President Kim Il Sung saw around gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of the same day in honor of President Cabral.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Warmly welcoming the Guinea-Bissau President, he reaffirmed the close bonds of friendship between the DPRK and Guinea-Bissau.

Touching upon the visit of President Cabral, he said:

"Your current visit to our country as a good-will mission Guinea-Bissau people not only has a far-reaching significance in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples but also makes a great contribution to strengthening the bonds of friendship among the peoples of the new-emerging forces who advocate independence."

President Cabral spoke next.

He said:

"It is thanks to his creative genius, his political perspicacity and his vision of the future that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the conquests of the revolution.

"The prominent personality of President Kim Il Sung and his action on the internal and external plane touch all the peoples engaged in a struggle for the independence and triumph of the noble ideas of justice and of social progress."

On the reunification of Korea, he said:

"Our party, the government and the entire people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau support the constructive initiatives and propositions presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in conformity with the free will of the Korean people and with the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world.

"We will continue to manifest our solidarity with the sacred cause of the reunification of Korea not only in the international organisations but also in the non-aligned movement and the Organization of African Unity".

The banquet passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly and feelings.

Summit Talks

Talks were held on Nov. 2 between President Kim Il Sung and President Cabral.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Chong Ryong Taek, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Cho Myong Rok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kil Jae Gyong and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Sim Jae Du.

Attending the talks on the opposite side were the entourage of President Cabral.

At the talks views were exchanged on further developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on matters of common concern and identity of views was reached on the questions taken up.

The talks proceeded in an open-hearted and friendly atmosphere.

Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung received between Oct. 5 and 25 the delegations of six countries—Czechoslovakia on Oct. 5, Guyana on Oct. 11, Burundi on 12, Madagascar Oct. 21, China on Oct. 23 and Malta on Oct. 25, KCNA reported.

Czechoslovak Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 5 received the delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Karel Hoffman, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Council of the Czhechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Also present were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Bong Ju, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and Mun Byong Rok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTU.

Ludovit Fizek, charge d'affaires and interim of the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Pyongyang, was on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

Guyana Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 11 received Hamilton Green, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of Health, Housing and Labour of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife.

Present on the occasion were Pak Myong Bin, Minister of Public Health, and Kim Chung Il, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

Burundi Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 12 received the delegation of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

Present on the occasion were the Members of the delegation headed by Emile Moroha, Permanent Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

On hand were Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Li Hwa Son, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift to the President Kim Il Sung in the name of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

Madagascan Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 21 received Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the DPRK, when the latter paid a farewell call on him before returning home at the recall of the home government.

Present on the occasion were Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and officials of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the Ambassador.

Chinese Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 23 received the friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China.

Present on the occasion were the members of the friendship delegation headed by Kang Keqing, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the National Women's Federation of China.

On hand were Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Kim Song Ae, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and Hyon Jun Guk, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, was also present.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Maltese Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 25 received the Maltese government economic delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Wistin Abela, Minister of Development, Energy, Port and Telecommunications of the Republic of Malta.

Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam were on hand.

The head of the delegation presented a personal letter and a gift from his Excellency Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Technical Innovations Underway to Overfulfil 2nd 7-Yr Plan

Technical innovations are being effected in rapid sequence in the DPRK in order to over fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) ahead of its schedule. Reports from Pyongyang indicated that an all-out effort was made to mechanize the industrial and agricultural processes.

This success relies largely on President Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidances.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that the technical revolution should be carried out more energetically in an effort to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and accelerate overall socialist construction, when he gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of Chagang Province between Oct. 14 and 20.

An enlarged plenary meeting of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on Oct. 20 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

Tasks facing Chagang Province in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan were discussed at the enlarged plenary meeting.

President Kim Il Sung, to begin with, gave teachings on carrying on the technical revolution more energetically.

Deep concern should be directed to the technical revolution which can bring big benefits to the state and free the workers from toilsome work.

Pak Yong Chol and other members of the three-revolution team were cited for succeeding in a new technical innovation by making strenuous efforts, upholding the party's policy of technical revolution. Their efforts have helped create a production capacity for manufacturing an increased amount of machine tools without constructing more buildings of vast area for production.

Touching upon the work in the agricultural domain, President Kim Il Sung said that a bigger harvest of grain was necessary to weed the crop fields well and apply amply humus soil, and push ahead energetically and carry out effectively the work of building terraced fields.

The production of vegetables should be increased along with grain, and silk cocoons be produced in great quantities through an effective cultivation of mulberry fields.

As for tasks facing the industrial domain, the President stressed that the Huichon Machine Tool Plant should boost the production of machine tools through a full-capacity and full-time operation of the machine equipment and the February 26 Factory, the Amnokgang Tire Factory, the September Textile Mill and the Chonchon Rock Drill Factory should increase production.

Then President Kim Il Sung set forth tasks for further developing forestry.

More forests should be created and they be protected as timber is a valuable wealth of the country which is indispensable in many fields of the national economy. Significantly, many fast-growing trees should be planted through a massive movement.

His instructions were given for developing new mines which would greatly contribute to the development of the national economy, securing more coal reserves by undertaking a concentric geological prospecting in the area around the Chonchon Coal Mine, and constructing power stations by stages on rivers in the province and building many medium and small scale ones everywhere.

Saying that it is important for the light industrial factories and local industrial factories with their solid foundations to keep their equipment in full-capacity operation and improve the quality of the products, he taught that they should supply more sufficient consumer goods needed for people's living by normalizing production on a high level.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that all the party organizations should unite the entire Party members and working people more closely around the Party by strengthening education for firmly arming them with the Juche idea of the Party.

Foreign Press Comments On Pak Jung Hi's Assassination

People the world over are heard the news from south Korea that Pak Jung Hi was on Oct.26 shot dead by his closest confident, KCIA director Kim Jae Gyu.

The overseas newspapers said that Pak's assassination was deeply connected with serious economic crisis and social disorder.

New York Times dated Oct. 27

The news from South Korea is astounding and baffling, but the implications are clear: the United States confronts a political crisis there. However President Park Chung Hee was killed, and by whomever, new rulers will command a country vital to the Asian balance of power. The Park regime was shaken by opposition protests that will scarcely diminish now that the President himself is dead.

As in Iran and Nicaragua, Washington needs to reckon with a possibly turbulent transfer of power in a country where the opposition owes little to American encouragement. Indeed the South Korean democratic opposition has been persistently ignored by an American diplomacy focused only on strategic concerns.

A new strongman may emerge, as happened after Syngman Rhee was toppled, also following a wave of student riots, in 1960. That shift cleared a path for General Park and set the foundation for a new tyranny, just as relentless as the one before. But times have changed. The next regime must contend with a more vigorous opposition and a growing middle-class.

The opposition to Mr. Park is diverse but anti-Communist. Regrettably, the Carter Administration, for all its emphasis on human rights, has looked the other way in South Korea. The military problem there has for too long been allowed to overshadow the political one.

Now it is unavoidably a political challenge. The first need is to reaffirm America's commitment to South Korea's security. That would only be enhanced by a firmer commitment also to South Korean democracy. Whatever its cause, Mr. Park's death is an opportunity.

Washington Post dated Oct. 27

SO FINALLY President Park Chung Hee of South Korea lost power—and his life—as he had held it for 18 difficult years: by force. Somehow, he was shot while having dinner with the director of the Korean intelligence agency, one of the chief props of his rule.

He had survived, or so it seemed, the latest wave of popular unrest, emerging, if anything, even stronger after the parliamentary opposition's quixotic protest of quitting its seats. A chastened Carter administration, easing its earlier human rights emphasis, had just declared it would let nothing get in the way of security considerations in future dealings with Seoul. Mr. Park looked set.

Mr. Park was not a popular man in this country. His granite features, a kind of stereotypical military manner and his authoritarian political style encouraged the suspicion that he exploited fears of communist North Korea's hostility to win American tolerance for his own repressive rule.

It would be nice to think that President Park's death creates the first real opening in 18 years for the political opposition. Unfortunately, the fact that his rule ended not as the climax to a political protest but rather in a gangland-style scene suggests that a harsh insiders' power struggle for the immediate succession may take place and that the winner of it will lack an evident popular mandate.

But here the United States may conceivablyplayahelpfulrole.AKoreans start to untangle a political system and constitution designed for the arbitrary requirements of one man, Mr. Park, Washington should look for effective ways, necessarily modest ones, to move the politics of its longtime ally in the direction of openness. Later on, with a new government's cooperation, it may be possible to explore ways to ease the tensions that have long riven the Korean peninsula.

It is silly to say that it was only President Park who kept South Korea from fulfilling the democratic promise the United States has held out for it. It would be equally wrong to say that a fair measure of representative government is incompatible with the culture, and the security situation, of Seoul.

Financial Times:

The circumstances of the shooting of President Park Chung Hee and the shape of the power struggle in South Korea are far from clear. But what the extraordinary events in Seoul do demonstrate, as did the downfall of the Shah of Iran, is the vulnerability of dictatorial regimes pursuing policies of rapid social and economic change...

Whoever does emerge on top will have an uphill task in reestablishing the credibility of stable government.

A new government will need to be more broadly based than President Park's regime.

Mainichi Daily News dated on Oct. 28.

Death by murder brought a sudden end to the 18-year authoritarian rule of "president" Pak Jung Hi on the evening of Oct. 16. The death of the "president" came dramatically. It was particularly shocking that Pak was shot to death by one of his closest aides.

The shooting took place under a state of martial law following such incidents. Then, it seems to be safe to say that the killing was connected with the political turmoil in the bachground in one way or another.

Judging from the fact the U.S. government was very quick in taking action and was well informed of the incident it also cannot be denied that there existed the will of the U.S. government in the background.

This observation is based on the belief that the Korean military forces who keenly need the American support cannot take an "emergency action" like driving "president" Pak out of power independently. Therefore, observers, suspect, the incident was not a pure accident but a kind of coup planned in advance.

KOREA FOCUS

Army-Guided Democracy?

On November 6, a final investigation report on the assassination of the south Korean tyrannt Pak Jung Hi was released, describing the incident as "an abortive coup of KCIA director Kim Jae Gyu." The report is the third official account of the murder. The first report called the incident "accidental," the second portrayed it as "a premeditated murder" and the third concluded that the incident was "an aborted coup attempt," each providing a different account, apparently indicating an effort to hide the truth of the case. The final account leaves behind further suspicions of the background of the case. Although the final report alleges that the coup was planned carefully since June last, the methods of its execution were only too clumsy, reinforcing the impression that the so-called final version is a fabrication. Two outstanding features of the Nov. 6 report are: (1) "KCIA" director Kim Jae Gyu and his associates are entirely responsible for the incident and (2) the army has nothing to do with it.

The south Korean politics is that of intrigues and underhand dealings with which the intelligence chief is well familiar. Would he imagine that his coup plan could succeed without support of the army? There is no doubt about the army involvement in the murder of the dictator, no matter what the investigators say about the incident.

The final report claims that Gen. Chong Sung Hwa, army chief of staff, was taking a dinner at a place 50 m away from the scene of the crime where the murder was occurring. This story has a couple of contradictions. Firstly, the "KCIA" chief turned up at the place of Gen. Chong's dinner to tell him that he was dining with the strongman Pak. Would the high-ranking military officer wait, wasting time, while his host, the intelligence chief, was dining with the chief executive, if the general had no particular business with the host? Secondly, according to the final report, a total of 11 rounds of 32 and 38 revolvers and M16 rifles were fired by the culprits. Bad shots included, the number of bullets fired must be far larger than 11. The army chief of staff, versed in such sorts of weapons, heard the gunshots at a place 50 m away from the scene but did not rush to the place where the strongman was having a dinner, while he was hearing gunshots in succession. He simply asked a nearby police box of whether something had happened. Why could he behave so calmly? Regardless of the reasons, the failure of the army leader to rush to the scene of the crime warrants a serious charge against him. Thirdly, if the intelligence chief were not on good terms with the army chief of staff, how could he so easily veer his car from the direction of the "KCIA" headquarters to the direction of the army headquarters at the advice of the army boss?

What is the motive behind playing up the absence of army role in the incident? It is to create public credibility in the army by underscoring its neutrality in politics. Such poor deception may not improve its image among the south Korean people.

The desperate defense by the investigation authorities of the army, a party to the crime, suggests that much military involvement in politics. As The New York Times put it on October 27, the Pak junta had been shaken by dissidents' protests. The death of Pak would not stop the pace of those protests, with the political crisis growing more serious.

Under these circumstances, the south Korean rulers believe it is impossible to remain in power without the involvement of the armed forces. The measure of the depth of the army involvement can be given in the fact that all the reports and pronouncements of the south Korean authorities are described as "announcements of the ROK government and the armed forces."

Reports from Seoul say that in talks between U.S. State Secretary Vance and "acting president" Choi Gyu Ha, the south Korean side pledged to maintain the present civilian government and move toward democracy, while preserving the order of the present "yusin" constitution. This course is a path backward to genuine democracy.

In order to achieve democracy in south Korea today, it is an immediate task to abolish the "yusin" constitution, adopt a new democratic constitution, revoke "emergency decrees" without loss of time, release all the political detainees, and guarantee freedom of political activity. This task should be a joint undertaking of all the democratic dissident forces and Opposition parties. However, the present ruling authorities insist on performing it alone without their participation. Can those responsible for the institution of "yusin" order and for its operation bring about democracy to contradict "yusin"? The present "yusin" constitution is the legal basis for one-man dictator. How could it be possible to preserve "yusin" order and restore democracy?

Real democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people. Democracy is not possible with martial law and "emergency decrees" kept in effect. To achieve that impossible thing, the involvement of the armed forces is needed. Civilian government is infeasible as long as the army is in control. Democracy cannot work effectively in south Korea where the army engages in politics.

World Community Favors One Korea

Foreign Delegates at 34th UNGA

Delegates of various countries in their speeches at the plenary meeting of the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly expressed firm support for and solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, according to KCNA.

THE ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

As for the Korean question, I reiterate that our government strongly supports the efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Zambia considers that all foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea because their presence in south Korea is not beneficial to the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

THE LAO FOREIGN MINISTER stated:

We resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and condemn the foreign troops' presence in south Korea.

THE ALBANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

We reaffirm our support to the Korean people's right to realising the cause of national reunification independently without alien interference.

THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

We invariably support the liberation movement and the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

THE BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER said:

It is natural that the desire of the Korean people to reunify the divided country enjoys the continued and practical support and encouragement of the U.N.

We respect the desire of the Korean people to settle the question of national reunification by themselves.

THE GUYANESE FOREIGN MINISTER said that despite the efforts of the Korean people to achieve the country's reunification free from alien interference Korea remains divided because the tension in Korea has not been eliminated.

THE UKRAINIAN FOREIGN MINISTER stated:

We fully support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people's desire for the democratic reunification of the country and strongly demand all foreign troops withdraw from the south of the Korean Peninsula.

THE MALIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CO-OPERATION said that Korea would have been reunified long ago, had it not been for foreign interference. Korea, he stressed, must be reunified in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement and the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly on the reunification of Korea.

THE BENIN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION said:

Peace in Korea and her reunification must be realised.

The United Nations should objectively examine and study the wise, realistic and positive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and support them.

THE MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

The Mongolian People's Republic has consistently supported the struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis. It hopes that the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly on the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the southern half of Korea and disbandment of the "U.N. Command" will be realised at an early date.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE said:

We extend support and solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We support the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peacefully solving the question of Korean reunification.

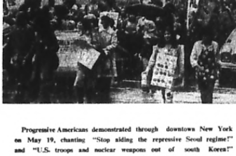
THE GUINEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CO-OPERATION said:

The withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is an indispensable prerequisite to the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people without any foreign interference.

The international community should help such divided people as the Korean people realize their desire to reunify the country.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC said:

Our delegation reaffirms our stand that the Korean people themselves should be allowed to reunify the country without any foreign interference or pressure, in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity stipulated in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.



Progressive Americans demonstrated through downtown New York on May 19, chanting "Stop aiding the repressive Seoul regime!" and "U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea!"

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION OF RWANDA said:

Our delegation demands that foreign troops withdraw from the territory of Korea for promoting her peaceful reunification in accordance with a free will.

Thus the Korean people should be left to decide their future in a democratic way.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF DEMOCRATIC YEMEN said:

We always support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We call for taking steps to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and reunify Korea in a peaceful way. We also hold that Korea should be admitted to the U.N. as one state.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF MOZAMBIQUE said:

We demand the total withdrawal of foreign occupationist troops from south Korea and reaffirm our solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea making every effort for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

A DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS declared:

The just struggle of the courageous Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung is enjoying more powerful support in the world.

THE NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER said:

We hold as ever that the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country must be realised peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without any foreign interference.

THE MALTESE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS said:

The chief factor of obstruction to Korean reunification is the presence in south Korea of foreign troops heavily equipped with nuclear weapons.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA pointed out that Korea still remains divided, despite the desire of her people for the reunification of the country. He said that solidarity should be strengthened so that the Korean people's desire might be realised.

THE FEDERAL SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF YUGOSLAVIA held that the principles of the right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty should be applied to the solution of the Korean question.

He expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country and the constructive and positive efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to consolidate the independent and non-aligned stand.

Besides them, support for and solidarity with the Korean cause were expressed by the Granada prime minister, Viet deputy foreign minister, Zairese foreign minister, Central African deputy prime minister, Malagasy delegate, Gabonese foreign minister, Congolese foreign minister, Nicaraguan delegate, Afghan foreign minister, and Byelorussian foreign minister.

PLO Rejects Seoul

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Marwan Hassan Abdullah, Chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authorized by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, on October 24 clarified the principled stand of the PLO towards the south Korean puppet clique, according to a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

These days the south Korean puppets and Western news agencies are claiming that a contact is taking place between the south Korean puppets and the representatives of the PLO over the question of establishing relations, but this is a sheer fabrication, he said.

He declared that none of the PLO representatives in many countries of the world have ever met the south Korean puppets.

He stated that the PLO will never have any relation with the south Korean puppet clique any more than in the past, but will invariably and firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

* * *

This was already confirmed by the PLO representative in Kuwait. Publishing an information in the October 20 issue of the Kuwaiti paper "Al Qabas," he called upon the governments of all the Arab nations to heighten vigilance against the intrigue of Seoul.

Pointing out that the south Korean puppets were these days making much noise about the "recognition" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, while carrying on sinister activities as the enemy of the Arabs, the information stressed that the PLO regarded this as a trick to fool the Arabs.

The information declared that the PLO would not have any relation with the south Korean puppet clique and would bring up this question at the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Arab States which would precede the Tenth Arab Summit Conference.

Italian Parties, Unions Press for S. Korea's Democratization

Political parties and public organisations of Italy issued a joint statement on October 25 in Rome denouncing the violation of human rights in south Korea and demanding the democratisation of south Korean society, according to a KCNA report.

Noting that the wanton violation of human rights and democracy in south Korea is further aggravating the situation in Asia, the joint statement said:

Today the south Korean authorities are repressing any anti-"government" sentiments and trampling underfoot most elementary human rights by all means, such as illegal arrest without warrant, abduction abroad, medievel torture, secret military trial and imprisonment without trial.

They illegally arrested and harshly penalized workers, students, writers and professors and many other progressive figures, even Catholic bishops and a "national assemblyman" who was a "presidential candidate."

They have trumpled up thousands of evil laws including "emergency decrees" and "emergency martial law" to ruthlessly stamp out even the slightest democratic elements.

As a result, all progressive political parties and public organisations are being gradually dissolved. And press organs which were illegally suppressed are being closed.

Recalling that U.S. Senator Kennedy laid bare the south Korean authorities' arrest and persecution of a large number of democratic figures, the joint statement stressed:

Well aware that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea alone will bring about actual security in Asia and constitutes a basic guarantee for its realisation, we demand that human rights be guaranteed and the democratisation of society be fully realized in south Korea so as to arouse all political forces and people subjected to all manner of suppression in south Korea in recent years in arranging a dialogue between the north and the south.

The joint statement was signed by the following political parties and public organisations:

The Italian Communist Party, the Italian Socialist Party, the Party of Proletarian Unity of Italy, the Radical Party of Italy, the Left Independent Group of Senate of the Republic of Italy, the Democratic Lawyers Association of Italy, the United Federation of Trade Unions of Italy, the General Confederation of Labour of Italy, the Union of Italian Workers, the Italian Confederation of Workers Trade Unions, the Italian Federation of Catholic Workers, the Italian Communist Youth League, the Free Youth Union of Italy, the organ of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party "L' Unita," Lelio Basso International Organisation for Rights and Liberation of People, the Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Italian Branch Committee of the International League for Human Rights.

20,000 Japanese Meet

On the occasion of October 21 international anti-war day, a central meeting was held in the Japanese capital of Tokyo on October 20 with the attendance of 20,000 Japanese in all walks of life.

The annual mass meeting called for a nationwide joint action for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the establishment of Asian peace and against the strengthening of Japan-US joint operation system, "emergency legislation" and the "Japan-US security pact."

It was sponsored by 14 political parties, public organizations and trade unions including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions, the Federation of Independent Unions and the Peace Committee.

Among the attendants were Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Socialist Party; Fuwa Tetsuzo, Secretary General of the Communist Party; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions; and Ogasawara Eisaburo, Chairman of the Peace Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Makieda, Asukata and Fuwa, respectively. They called for a vigorous campaign to support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and oppose the US-Japan-south Korea military integration. They also denounced the south Korean authorities for their barbarous suppression of the people.

The meeting adopted a declaration and resolutions addressed to the US and Japanese governments. A demonstration followed the meeting.

Belgian Korea Committee

The Belgian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification recently issued a statement, according to KCNA. It noted:

Carter has not fulfilled his "commitment" to withdraw all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and he has totally rejected a dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement continued:

Considering that the U.S. decision to freeze the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea creates the danger of war in Korea, we vehemently denounce it.

We declare that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is obstructive to dialogue between the north and the south and contrary to the basic principles for the reunification of Korea.

The statement recalled that the policies for the reunification of Korea put forward by the DPRK Government enjoyed active support at the World Conferences for the Reunification of Korea and demanded the Belgian Government contribute to work for promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea.

S. Asian Journalists Assn.

The South Asian Journalists' Association on October 9 adopted in Colombo a resolution supporting Korea's reunification, according to a KCNA report.

Saying that today the history of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the liberation of the country draws great interest of the world people, the resolution continued:

It is a stark fact which no one can ignore that Korea defeated the imperialists' aggression and dealt a heavy blow at them and made her appearance on the world map today.

No freedom-loving people can overlook the U.S. imperialist government's extremely illegal act of keeping its troops in Korea, totally trampling underfoot the elementary rights of the Korean people.

The South Asian Journalists' Association resolutely denounces the imperialists' aggressive policy and acts flouting the independence of the Korean people who have been living with one language and cultural tradition. The U.S. imperialist government must withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with the world public demand. No doubt the U.S. troops' continued occupation of south Korea obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people will reunify the country in a peaceful way without any foreign interference under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

We strongly demand the U.S. imperialist troops withdraw from south Korea at once so that the Korean people may achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way on a democratic principle in accordance with the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

At Posok Co-op

Farmers' Per Household Distribution 9.4-t. Grain and Cash

With an unusually rich harvest visiting the DPRK, a record of 9-milion-ton grain output is expected to be attained this year.

The country has already finished harvesting and thrashing, and is now going on a year-end account settlement and income distribution on a nationwide scale. As a result of the richest ever crop in the country, co-op farmers' income will remarkably increase as never before, according to KCNA despatches from Pyongyang.

The Posok Cooperative Farm in Unjon county, North Pyongan Province, summed up this year's farming and made a year-end account settlement and income distribution on October 19.

The farm visited by an unusually rich harvest shared out an average of 9.4 tons of grain and much cash to each member household, while setting aside a large amount of joint accummulation.

Many farmers received more than 26 tons of grain and much cash. A farmer got 28 tons of grain and 1,400 won in cash.

This year the farm has registered a big success in agricultural production by thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method.

The farm increased the average per hectare rice yield by 900 kilograms and that of maize by 1.2 tons above the peak year to overshoot this year's grain production plan by 5.5 per cent.

The farm has also overfulfilled its state plan on all indices including meat, egg, fruit, vegetable and silk cocoon.

Straw bags of grain are being piled up in the yard of a co-op thrashing mill. This year, the DPRK has seen an unusually bumper crop.

Granaries Renew Crop Records

Follows the round-up of recent KCNA reports of unprecedented bumper crop in the DPRK's granaries:

IN NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE, a 20 to 50% jump above the peak year is foreseen in the per-hectare harvest of rice and maize.

IN SOUTH PYONGAN PROVINCE, Pyongwon county expects the per hectare harvest of paddy rice and maize to go up by an average of more than 2 tons above last year, and the Sambong Cooperative Farm in the county looks forward to 10 tons of paddy rice and 9 tons of maize in the average per-hectare harvest. 14 tons of paddy rice per hectare at maximum is foressen in some plots.

The Ponghwa Cooperative Farm in Kangdong county looks ahead to a leap of more than 3 tons in the average per-hectare yield of maize above last year.

The Pyongrim Cooperative Farm in Mundok county foresees an increase of 2 tons on an average, 3-4 tons at the maximum in per-hectare yield above last year. The farm ranks among cooperative farms which produce over 17,000 tons of grain.

IN NORTH HWANGHAE PROVINCE, the average per-hectare harvest in the Pongsan county is expected to top the previous peak by 2.2 tons in paddy rice and by 1.1 tons in maize.

On seven farms the average per-hectare harvest of paddy rice is estimated at more than 9 tons. Many cooperative farms foresee an increase of 1,000-2,000 tons in grain harvest above the previous peak. Taking the county as a whole, the increase is estimated at 20,000 tons or so.

IN SOUTH HWANGHAE PROVINCE, an increment of over 30,000 tons in grain harvest each above the past peak year is confidently foreseen in Anak, Yonan, Unchon and Chongdan counties.

No small number of cooperative farms expect a growth of 1,500-3,000 tons above last year. A number of cooperative farms in Anak, Yonan and Chongdan counties look forward to a harvest of over 10,000 tons. Many counties foresee more than 8 tons of paddy rice and over 7 tons of maize on an average per hectare.

An average of over 10 to 11 tons of rice harvest per hectare is certain on the Pukji, Kulhae, Saenal and other cooperative farms.

KOREAN SOCIALISM (5)

Steady Economic Growth

(Continued from the previous issue)

INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

An important feature of Korean Socialism can be found in the steady growth of the economy.

The DPRK was industrialized in a short period of only 14 years through the two long-term economic plans—the five-year plan (1957-1960) and the first seven-year plan (1961-1970), which was extended by three years due to increased defense spending needed to cope with the then dangerous, mounting war provocation by the enemy. In other countries, the process of industrialization took a century or more.

Despite the difficult situation facing the country, the annual growth rate of the economy averaged as high as 19.1% during the period. The seven-year plan was followed by a six-year plan (1971-1976). During the period, the economy also grew 16.3% per annum on an average. Among other things, particularly remarkable was the growth of industrial production—2.5 times that of 1970.

The economic growth rates of industrial capitalist countries suffering from an oil crisis were far behind that of the DPRK between 1970 and 1975: 2.5% for the US, 2.3% for the UK, 3.9% for France and 6.8% for Japan.

In parallel with industry, agricultural production, too, has been on the steady rise in the DPRK, which turned out 7 million tons of grain in 1974, 8 million tons in 1976, 8.5 million tons in the following year. The new seven-year plan (1978-1984) envisages 10 million tons of grain. The country's storage of food is constantly kept enough to feed the nation. The DPRK is one of the world's grain exporters. So, there is no food problem now hitting the world.

The country's independent economic policy, the embodyment of President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea in economy, is a key to its steady growth completely free from the impact of the world economic situation—recession or an oil crisis. It has thoroughly embodied the Juche thought in all fields—independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defense.

The DPRK has established a solid infrastructure for an independent economy. It has sufficient domestic resources—man-power, energy, raw materials, equipment, technology and funds.

In addition, these resources are effectively mobilized by the government in a planned way so as to ensure a balanced development of the economy from an integrated point of view, in compliance with the nation's needs. Consumption and accumulation are well-balanced to meet the requirements for future investment. This is completely different from a profit-seeking chaotic capitalist economy.

Another important factor for the successful Korean economy lies in the Juche concept itself—President Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction."

The constant, high growth of the economy is a result of workers' devotion to their tasks. As masters of the state, they fully display enthusiasm and creativeness in their labour.

The position and attitude of workers in the process of production have a great effect on its results, as their role is vital in it. In capitalist countries, workers are forced to work to earn their living costs, and remain mere employees to be exploited by capitalists for the sake of their surplus profits.

Contrarily, workers in the DPRK make every possible effort to continuously raise production, as it is directly related not only to their bountiful life but also to the prosperity of the country, masters of which they are.

CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The DPRK has developed culture, science and technology onto a high stage in a short period.

The country's Juche-oriented unique culture is in full bloom. There, culture also serves the popular masses, not the privileged. Therefore, it serves to arouse them to work for a worthwhile human life, and has nothing to do with decadence prevailing in capitalist culture.

Korean culture is socialistic in essence and traditional in style. And, its themes based on realism are familiar to the popular masses, and are far removed from abstruct art.

People do not remain just spectators, but participate in cultural activities. Across the country, there are some 112,000 amateur art circles with a total membership of 2 million, more than one-tenth of the population. For their sake, well-equipped cultural halls are built by the government throughout the country. Cultural activities are part of the nation's daily life. So, a broad way to professional artists and writers is opened for every man of talent at state expense. Thanks to such a popular cultural policy, today the DPRK has a large number of talented artists.

Representative of Juche art are the Mansudae Art Troupe, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe, the Pyongyang State Philharmonic Orchestra and the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe. Receiving enthusiastic acclaim, they have made performance tours of many foreign countries on the five continents. Today, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, is compared to such cultural centers of the world as Paris, Vienna and Rome.

Science and technology are also on a high level. The DPRK has today one million engineers and assistant engineers, with a goal set on the intellectualization of the entire nation. This large staff of scientists and engineers enables the 31-year-old socialist country to solve any complicated problems arising in the building of socialism and communism.

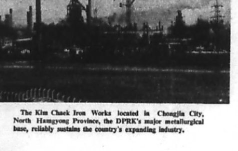
In developing science and technology, the country strictly follows the policy of making them serve the people. So, attention is focussed upon research and innovations aimed at relieving workers and farmers from arduous and harmful labour as well as at exploiting domestic resources to maximum.

On top of this, scientific and technological research involves not only specialists but also the entire people, so that their knowledge and talent may be mobilized to the full. There are unlimited possibilities of scientific development.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The Government of the Republic has led the masses of the people to push forward the revolution and construction vigorously and thus established the most advanced socialist system in this land where had prevailed exploitation and oppression, and turned our once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with its solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great defence power."

(Concluded)



The Kim Chaek Iron Works located in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province, the DPRK's major metallurgical base, reliably sustains the country's expanding industry.

Life of Pak Jung Hi as Traitor

The life of the slain dictator Pak Jung Hi warranted the miserable end as a ruthless ruler and out-and-out traitor. It is common sense that he served during his life the foreign interests, not the nation and the country.

Lt. Okamoto as Japanese Army Officer

Pak Jung Hi, top honor student at the Manchurian military academy (1940-42) and the Japanese military academy (1943-44), adopted a Japanese name Okamoto Minoru and became a lieutenant in the 8th regiment of the 6th army district of the mercenary Manchukuo army and commanded more than 110 punitive campaigns against Korean patriots opposed to the Japanese imperialist rule.

He won notoriety as "a super Japanese" and "more Japanese than the Japanese." He is a Korean version of a Nazi collaborator. He stayed on in Northeast China till May, 1946. He took shelter in the Chinese nationalist forces of the late Chiang Kai-shek.

He came back to south Korea in mid-May, 1946 aboard an American LST. He first returned to Taegu, his native town. He found no safety there because the local people knew of his past records. He, graduate of the Taegu normal school, the people remembered, had championed Japanese militaristic education in the Kyongbuk-Mungyong primary school, and later joined the Manchukuo military academy.

He fled to Seoul and became an intelligence officer of the American military government. He applied for admission into the newly-created south Korean military academy and finished it with honor. He was an operational staff officer under the Honam district commander of the south Korean forces in May, 1948 when the units—the 14th regiment in Ryosu, the 4th regiment in Kwangju and the 6th regiment in Masan—rose in a mutiny, refusing to suppress the uprising of people in Cheju Island Pak Jung Hi informed against all his colleagues involved in the mutiny and helped to repress the insurgency. At least 70 officers were arrested on the basis of his information. He continued to work as an intelligence officer and contributed to the imprisonment by October, 1949 of a total of 650 patriotic officers into the West Gate Prison and the Mapo Detention Centre.

Afterwards, he was promoted to the posts of divisional chief of staff and artillery corps commander during the last Korean War 1950-53. In May, 1954, he became the commander of the 5th division and in March, 1958 was named chief of staff for the first army group. In April, 1960, when the students toppled the dictator Syngman Rhee, Pak was responsible for a draconic crackdown on the local students and people as the director of the martial law command in Pusan

1961 Coup: "Yusin" Type Police State

Then the time came for the thoroughpaced traitor to display his dedication to the cause of anti-Communism at the dictates, of the Americans. Following the fall of Syngman Rhee, south Korea was on the verge of a virtual reunion with the northern half as shown in the plan to have a joint meeting in a border city of Panmunjom of students from northern and southern halves. This development was viewed by the Americans as a grave threat to their Asian policy. Pak Jung Hi, then a major general in the south Korean army, engineered the so-called May 16, 1961 coup and seized power, thereby removing south Korea from the reunification talks with the north. Martial law was clamped down on south Korea. He justified his action by citing the alleged "threat from the north."

President Kim Il Sung remarked: "After the May 16 'military coup' the U.S. imperialists and their stooges launched into naked fascist military rule in south Korea. They trampled on even the elementary democratic freedoms and rights of the south Korean people and forcibly dissolved all progressive political parties and social organizations, closed down organs of the press and perpetrated such barbarities as the wholesale arrest, imprisonment and slaughter of hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries and patriotic people."

Look at the following figures: 23 political parties and 238 public organizations were outlawed, over 900 publications banned during the first days of the seizure of power; and the first month of the coup saw the court-martialling of some 100,000 people at the daily rate of 900 cases. Charges against them were groundless. They all were accused of being spies for Pyongyang. They all were found guilty in summary courts. The most prominent was the case of the president of the Minjok Ilbo Company. President Jo Yong Su was hanged on groundless charges. Li Hung Gu, leader of the Unified Socialist Party was tortured to death at the Taejon Prison.

The suppressive laws Pak revised to increase its power included: the "Anti-Communist Law," the "National Security Law," the "Special Law for the Punishment of Special Crimes," the "Political Activities Purification Law," the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" and the "Act on Habeas Corpus." In Suwon north of Seoul, Asia's "largest detention house" was built.

The junta created the huge machine to maintain its rule: the 700,000-strong armed forces; the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," the "Counter-Insurgency Command," the 400,000 strong police, the two million-strong reserve forces and the student reserve forces.

Numerous "spy cases" have been framed up, to overcrowd the prisons across south Korea. Any critic is subject to prompt arrest, imprisonment and execution.

The constitution was repeatedly revised, with the current "*yusin* constitution" enacted on October 17, 1972 which concentrated all the powers in the hands of the dictator and outlawed all the means of democratic resistance. The "*yusin* constitution" is supported by emergency decrees and war-time laws including the "public security law." Martial law was imposed on three occasions. Garrison decrees were repeated.

Among the frameups were the so-called People's Revolutionary Party case, the case of the National Federation of Students for Democracy, the campus spyring case, and the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. The abduction of Kim Dae Jung attracted worldwide attention and dramatized the brutal police-state nature of the Pak junta. Even associates of Pak were removed from their posts whenever they challenged his authority.

Advocate of "Two-Korea" Policy

The most serious treachery against the Korean nation as committed by Pak Jung Hi was his preoccupation with the permanent separation of Korea as "two Koreas" as part of American policy. Pak destroyed the chances of Korean reunification by staging a coup in 1961. He scuttled the north-south reunification talks which started in 1972 and imposed the "*yusin*" regime on south Korea. He adopted the "two-Korea" policy as an express policy in June, 1973. He was responsible for the suspension of the resumed north-south contact on reunification in the beginning of this year. He arrested, imprisoned and executed anyone who advocated north-south reunification. He used the reunification issue to justify his tyrannical rule and promote the "two-Korea" policy.

While ruling with an iron fist, Pak Jung Hi reduced south Korea to an economic and colonial appendage to Japan and other countries. His 1965 conclusion of the subjugating south Korea-Japan agreements paved the way for Japanese reinroads into south Korea, political, economic, cultural and military. South Korea has recorded a cumulative total of $18 billion of deficits in trade with Japan, which accounts for nearly half of Tokyo's foreign currency reserves. His economy-first policy had long been used to justify the authoritarian rule but proved to be a total fiasco because of the lack of local funds, local technology and local market. Its policy was foreign-financed and foreign-supplied as it only catered to multinationals of the United States, Japan and West European countries. The annual inflationary rate reached 25%. The jobless increased. The so-called "rapid growth" was at the expense of the south Korean population's human rights, living standards and aspirations for reunification. Major corporations went bankrupt one after another. The foreign debts of Seoul surpassed the $10 billion mark.

Militarization of S. Korean Society

The militarization of the south Korean society is the work of Pak Jung Hi. The whole of the south Korean institutions have been placed on a war footing. The key assumption of American policy planners is that south Korea is the U.S.'s last stronghold on the Asian continent. They view the security of south Korea as vital to that of Japan and consequently to the Asian and Pacific security interests of the United States. Military considerations transcend any other considerations in the American policy toward Korea. The "threat from the north" must be played up to rationalize the military buildup in south Korea. The United States has all operational control of the south Korean armed forces through the UN Command and then through the Combined Forces Command. Pak Jung Hi himself objected to the planned military withdrawal from south Korea and insisted that south Korea should remain under the nuclear umbrella of the United States.

Pak was the planner of the so-called manpower export to earn foreign currency. He sold abroad workers, women, children and kidneys of unborn babies. South Korea is now an international bordello, known as kisaeng or sex tourism. Mainly male tourists visit south Korea to exploit Korean women sexually. The 1977 profit from kisaeng tourism was $370 million. The 1981 target figures are two million tourists and $800 million. The past ten years saw the adoption abroad of over 40,000 children which produced a profit of $72 million for the junta. A total of 24,000 fetus kidneys were exported from south Korea for six years till 1976. Another scandalous crime of Pak Jung Hi was the dispatch of a total of 200,000 south Korean soldiers to the American war against Vietnam. It marked the first time in Korean history that Korean soldiers were sent abroad as mercenaries for an aggressive war.

EDITORIAL

Who Is Behind Pak's Assassination?

South Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi was gunned down on Oct. 26 by KCIA director Kim Jae Gyu. The truth of history's development is that the dictator cannot remain long in power, rejected by the people. Special attention should be paid to the fact that Pak Jung Hi was shot to death by his closest confident, the KCIA director.

The shooting indicates that the dictator was isolated even among subordinates because of his unprecedented suppressive policy.

Pak Jung Hi was following an anti-popular policy since he came into power in a military coup d'etat on May 16, 1961—who had got in the way of the reunification of the home country and stamped truculently underfoot the south Korean people's democratic rights and human rights, declaring an "anti-communism" as his policy.

Pak Jung Hi resorted to human rights violations in order to prolong his remaining days, forming the intelligence community, KCIA, whose aim is to keep a constant watch on the people.

Touting much the "threat of southward invasion", the dictator instituted the "*yusin* constitution" in 1972 in an effort to remain in power perpetually, resorting to the "two Koreas" plot in accordance with the policy of the U.S. government to provoke a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

The dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi invited a serious political crisis and social disorder. In addition, the much-publicized "high growth of the economy" has gone to ruin with deep economic depression sweeping south Korea in the midst of a second oil crisis.

Pak Jung Hi left no stone unturned to dodge the economic crisis and to put down anti-"government" campaigns advocating human rights and rights to existence, freedom and democracy—for example, the riot police attack on the female workers of the YH Trading Company and the expulsion of the NDP president from the parliament. With the eruption of public anger at these outrages, over 5,000 citizens and students in Pusan waged so vigorous anti-"government" riots that the "martial law" was clamped on there. The anti-"government" riots were about to spread to other parts of south Korea.

These developments widened division in opinion within the Pak junta. The nation-wide popular riots led the ruling quarters to cook up the Pak-shooting plot in order to retrieve themselves from a tight corner. The killing was committed supposedly after obtaining the tacit agreement from the Carter administration. Pak's tyranny was out of accord with the so-called "human rights diplomacy" of the Carter administration which made efforts to keep hold on south Korea as its stable and firm base for aggression into Asia.

The incident is better to be described as a preventive coup d'etat.

The U.S. government was also very quick in taking action and was well informed of the assassination of Pak Jung Hi. This means that the Washington authorities knew the incident in advance. As widely known to the world, the CIA is well known to have killed dictators of the allies who were not ready to implement the U.S.'s aggressive policy.

Describing the Pak junta as the worst dictator in south Korea since the Syngman Rhee "regime" was overthrown on April 19, 1960, the report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that Pak Jung Hi cannot be driven out of power except by resignation, death and anti-Pak revolution.

After the killing of Pak Jung Hi, the KCIA director reportedly said that he had shot the dictator to death and the U.S. was behind him. He also remarked that Carter would defend him who gunned down Pak Jung Hi, because his rival Edward Kennedy supports Kim Yong Sam, President of the NDP.

The KCIA director's remark clearly reflects the fact that the U.S. has something to do with the incident. Indications are the south Korean armed forces also knew the Pak-shooting plot in advance.

The Seoul authorities, however, are making efforts to make believe that the murder of Pak was masterminded independently by the KCIA director. Their efforts clearly are in accord with the Korean policy of the Carter administration which intends to keep hold on south Korea as its colonial military base by getting rid of Pak Jung Hi.

Therefore, it is impossible to think that Pak's death will bring about a fundamental change in terms of politics and the economy.

Declaring "martial law" on the whole of south Korea, the south Korean authorities leave nothing untried to put down anti-"government" and democratic campaigns of the people aspiring after the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and a new political system which can guarantee them complete freedom and democracy.

Right after Pak's assassination, the U.S. troops in south Korea were ordered placed on alert under the pretext of blocking the attempt of any outside forces to exploit such uncertain political situation in south Korea, with the U.S. 7th Fleet sent to south Korea. This move is designed to protect the isolated Seoul "regime" and blackmail the people struggling for the restoration of democracy.

An all-out effort should be made in order to establish a new democratic system in south Korea after the complete revocation of the present "*yusin* constitution."

Carter should stop backing up the Seoul authorities and not stand in the way of the south Korean people advancing for freedom and democracy.

397th MAC Meet Held:

"SR-71" Flights over DPRK Denounced

The 397th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on Oct. 22 at the proposal of the DPRK side, KCNA reported.

According to the statement of Major General Han Ju Gyong, Senior Member of the Pyongyang side, at the meeting, the enemy sent a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" to intrude into the territorial air above the sea 7 miles east of Kosong, Kangwon Province at around 14 hours 50 minutes on Oct. 11 and commit an espionage and hostile acts against the DPRK, flying up to the air above the coastal waters off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province, and sent the plane into the air above the coastal waters east of Sosura at around 16 hours 21 minutes to commit the same criminal acts, flying southwestwards.

On Oct. 3, 5, 10, 13 and 20, the enemy sent spy planes several times into the air above the East and West coastal sea of the DPRK to commit espionage and hostile acts.

The enemy perpetrated such espionage and hostile acts on as many as 10 occasions from Oct. 3 up to date.

Pointing out that such espionage and hostile acts of the enemy got into full stride after Carter's south Korean trip, the Senior Member of the Pyongyang side declared that such criminal acts perpetrated by the enemy this year numbered more than 100 cases, far more than twice those committed in the corresponding period last year.

He said that the open espionage and hostile acts the enemy has been committing these days by sending the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" more frequently into the air above the coastal waters of the DPRK indicated that the enemy's manoeuvres for preparations of another war in Korea have entered a more full-fledged stage.

Then the Senior Member of the Pyongyang side pointed out that the enemy side has incessantly perpetrated military provocations against the DPRK in the Demilitarized Zone.

On Oct. 12, in the southern portion of the DMZ, 220 men of the south Korean puppet army in full combat gear occupied the position and staged a very grave military exercise of attacking the Pyongyang side.

And the south Korean puppet army on October 8 committed a military provocation by firing many hostile acts by dispatching the spy plane into the air over the coastal waters of both the East and West seas of the DPRK on as many as 10 occasions in the period from October 3 up to now.

The Senior Member of the DPRK side said that the overt espionage and hostile acts the enemy side has been committing these days by dispatching the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" more frequently into the air over the DPRK coastal waters prove that it has become all the more zealous in its manoeuvrings to provoke another war in Korea.

The Senior Member of the DPRK side stressed: We can not but direct serious attention to the enemy's outrageous and impertinent provocative acts.

If the enemy side persists in its aerial reconnaissance and hostile acts against the DPRK in disregard of the repeated warnings of Pyongyang, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

He demanded in strong terms that the enemy side cease forthwith committing such aerial reconnaissance and hostile acts with spy planes.

Western Papers on S. Korea's Economic Woes

The "yusin" totalitarianism of the south Korean junta has long been justified and defended with its export-first policy which has allegedly built that part of Korea into an economic power. As things stand, however, that policy's failure is common sense. The bankruptcy of Pak's export-oriented economic policy reportedly underlay the recent anti-Pak riots. Pak's dependent economic policy plunged an absolute majority of people into the depths of destitute.

Here is a sample of Western press comments on south Korea's economic woes:

Prices Soar Up

Oct. 13 issue of U.S. paper published in Hong Kong Asian Wall Street Journal:

The Korean economy has developed a series of nagging problems over the past year. Recently, increased energy import costs have exacerbated problems. More oil price hikes could pose additional strains. This has prompted questions about whether Korea might have to sharply shift its strategy of achieving rapid economic development through high-paced, export-led growth.

Currently, prices here are running more than 20% ahead of last year. Imports have increased twice as fast as exports, expanding the trade deficit to $3.3 billion at the end of August, compared with a $1.8-billion gap for all of 1978. Meanwhile, the current account, which reflects trade and non-merchandise transactions, ballooned to a deficit of $2.9 billion, from a $431-million deficit in all of 1978.

In an effort to curb inflation, the government has restrained money supply growth and cut investment plans. Real economic growth this year is expected to fall to around 8.5% from 11.6% in 1978. For the year ending in June 1980, growth is expected to slow to about 6.5%.

The tightening of credit and overall slowdown have been felt strongly by businesses and consumers. Industry has had to postpone expansion projects because of a lack of funds for investment. Workers have been hit by efforts to freeze wages to defuse inflation. The tight credit has even hurt exports.

Mr. Shin (deputy prime minister) said the government hasn't set any specific targets past 1981. A series of ambitious projections for industrial growth by 1986, announced in January by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, "are just hopes, they aren't actually an economic program," Mr. Shin said. The next five-year plan, covering 1982-1986, won't be ready until 1981.....

Aug. 23 issue of the New York Times:

Two Americans entered a restaurant here, perused the menu and settled on a cold dish of assorted meats, jellyfish and black eggs aged in the ground. They asked for a medium-sized portion.

"Sorry," said the waiter, pulling out a second menu with new prices pasted on top of the old, "but the prices have gone up." The new price, at $31, was nearly triple the old. The Americans canceled the order.

Prices have soared in Seoul this year. Last spring the government raised gasoline prices by 56 percent to more than $3 a gallon, and prices of standard foods like rice, as well as bus fares and rents, shot up as well.

U.S. officials estimate that consumer prices in Seoul are going up at a rate of 25 percent a year—others put the rate even higher—despite a harsh credit squeeze imposed by the government in June.

The big question, Korean officials say, is whether their program of retrenchment—the "new stabilization program" announced two months ago—will work. That is a major issue for American lenders, mainly big banks that have loaned about $2 billion to south Korea, ...

"I think we shall do it," said Kim Jae Ik, an official at the Economic Planning Board. "Within two years inflation should stabilize at acceptable levels, around 10 percent a year."

His optimism is not universally shared. Chung Joo Yong, chairman of the Hyundai Corp., the largest industrial group in south Korea,with 1978 sales of about $3.6 billion, said, "Our group has suffered as much as any." Chung, who also heads the Korean Federation of Industries, added that sales by an auto manufacturing affiliate of the group, which makes Pony cars, were down sharply and exports were slow.

Kim Young Sun, chairman of the Korean Chamber of Commerce, voiced concern about the impact of the squeeze on small- and medium-sized companies, ...

The government's big worry, however, is employment. Workers rushed to the cities from the countryside, cutting the proportion of those employed on farms to 36 percent, Kim said.

But according to Hong Sung Chul, Minister of Health and Social Affairs, unemployment had risen to 4 percent by the end of June from 3.6 percent last year. While still low, he said, the rate "is likely to go up further."

"At a trying time like this, not only the government but also labor must cooperate to overcome difficulties," he said, implying that labor must accept lower raises this year.

With trade unions weak, or nonexistent here, it is likely that a government lid on wages can be made to stick.

Runaway Inflation

Oct. 22 AFP story:

South Korea...is today suffering from double economic ills—serious inflation coupled with stagnation due largely to the oil crisis.

The Korean economy...got its rudest shock of all-time by the worldwide price hike of crude oil last July.

...the government has largely ignored the creeping inflation that was rising at an annual average of 15 percent until last year.

Realizing that something had to be done to stop the inflation before it became too late, at the beginning of this year the government started resorting to a drastic measure of stabilization, tightening money supply.

Prices appeared to be steadying, then came the dreaded oil price hike in July.

As the oil price rose sharply by 59 percent domestically, it kicked off a chain reaction, pushing up prices of all other commodities.

Now, it is feared that the inflation this year will be anywhere from 25 to 30 percent, the worst in recent years.

For the average man in the street in this country the No. 1 concern is the rising cost of living, ...

Economic slowdown in the latter half of this year is resulting in increasing unemployment, now officially rated at 4 percent (or about 500,000). But in reality, the number of jobless and underemployed is believed much higher.

On the other hand, exports are expected to reach this year $15,500 million under a vigorous government export drive, but imports were expected to rise higher to $18,800 million, resulting in a trade deficit of $3,300 million.

South Korea's industrial buildup was made possible largely with financial loans from abroad, and now the country's foreign debts have reached the $10,000-million level.

Oct. 30 AFP story:

South Korea could be faced with an inflation rate of nearly 30 percent this year in the wake of the latest increase in oil prices. ...

The government had more or less ignored a chronic inflation running at 15 percent a year on average.

But price increases have been picking up since the begining of the year, because authorities have not acted quickly enough to curb credit and take stabilization measures. And the sharp rise in the oil import bill has dealt a blow to economic activity.

Officials now expect a growth rate of 8 to 9 percent this year, sharply down from the initially anticipated 15 percent, and one or two percentage points below the recent annual average of 10 percent.

South Korea now has about half a million unemployed.

To the average Korean, inflation is the most crucial problem.

South Korea's...industrial development in recent years has largely been pushed on massive borrowing on the international market, which has pushed the total indebtedness to about $10,000 million. To continue its industrial expansion at the rate laid down by planners, the country will have to meet the next service and raise another $2,500 to $3,000 million annually.

Unemployment Increase

Oct. 23 issue of Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun:

The inflation and the rising labor cost has dealt a heavy blow to south Korea's economy which pursues the export-oriented policy without any significant natural resources.

The financial groups Yulsan went bankrupt, which had fastly grown mainly thanks to exports. Large textile enterprises like Wonjin and Ilshin groups were declared insolvent.

Therefore, the "government" could not but take measures to quell inflation. It switched to the restriction of overall demand. However, the measure cooled down the economy and caused financial difficulties for enterprises which in turn faced bankruptcy or curtailment of their man power.

The oil crisis sharply raised the prices of petrochemical products by 59% and electric charges by 35% both on an average. Consequently came an across-the-board increase in the prices of productive goods, which adversely affected small- and medium- enterprises. As of the end of August, 74 enterprises closed down, 1,623 suspended businesses, and 8,198 curtailed operations, according to a report. The report said 3.8% of all the enterprises closed down or suspended businesses and 18% reduced operations.

In the end of September, the exports reached $10.9 billion in value, while the imports amounted to $14.8 billion —an increase of 44.4%, compared with last year, with the trade deficit reaching $3.47 billion.

A report of the "Economic Planning Board" on economic trends in September pointed out that the wholesale prices rose by 22% compared with that of the beginning of this year and consumer prices hiked by 15.8%. South Korean economists anticipated that the consumer prices will outstrip the 20 % mark and approach 30%.

On the other hand, according to the "Economic Planning Board", the unemployed amounted to 537,000 at the end of June, an increase of 106,000 over the end of last year.

It didn't include 30,000 unemployed agricultural workers because of the busy farming season. This means that much increase of the urban jobless rate, 2 times the Japanese figure.

Furthermore, employment opportunities for college graduates in coming spring are far less favourable than last year. According to the south Korean daily Tong-a Ilbo, 23 of 50 major companies plan to hire new employees. However, 20 companies have no plan and 7 postponed the plan.

Anti-"Gov't" Demos Break Out in Taegu, Chinju

The large-scale anti-"government" demonstrations, spreading from Pusan and Masan throughout south Korea, dealt telling blows at the crumbling Seoul authorities. Alarmed at the vigorous riot of the people, the south Korean junta imposed "martial law" on Pusan and "garrison decree" on Masan and put Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju under the strict control.

The south Korean junta keeps trampling down with jackboots universities in Pusan where students rose in an anti-"government" riot.

South Korean army units under "the martial law headquarters" are pitched inside and outside Pusan and Tong-a universities forcibly shut by the junta.

Despite harsh suppression by the "government", students continued anti-"government" demonstrations.

On the night of Oct. 19 over 1,000 students in Chinju west of Masan held an anti-"government" demonstration in response to the anti-"government" riots of Pusan and Masan students.

Quoting president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam as saying that "the riot is indicative of general discontent with the policy of the dictator and it will again break out as long as the policy is not changed," a foreign press report noted: the riot showed that discontent with the "government" may be deeper and broader than expected. The recent demonstrations took place, though all the dissidents were under regular and strict control through overt and covert watch.

The south Korean authorities have thrown a water-tight cordon in Pusan and Masan, running wild in the suppression of the people.

They, thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture by the massive riots in Pusan and Masan against the fascist dictatorship, arrested more than 4,200 guiltless people in several cities including Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju in four days from Oct. 19 to 22.

These arrests were made in a "simultaneous roundup" they carried out all over south Korea in an effort to prevent the expansion of the anti-"government" struggle of the people.

The south Korean junta let loose puppet police in all streets, villages and backlanes to arrest anyone who went against the grain with it. It has already referred over 170 of them to the murderous court-martial and penalized more than 3,000 of them at "summary trials."

The south Korean authorities closed Ryongnam University near Taegu on Oct. 23 to guard against the spread of the anti-"government" movement that broke out in Pusan and Masan.

Even in this situation, over 500 students of Kyemyong University in Taegu resolutely held an anti-"government" demonstration again on October 25, defying the "government's" fascist suppression.

The students of Kyemyong University who staged an anti-"government" demonstration early in September turned out again to the plaza of resistance in response to the Pusan and Masan students' riot.

The students adopted a resolution demanding democratic reforms and staged an on-campus demonstration.

Then the scrummaged students tried to march off the campus.

The riot police rushed to the scene to block the advance of the students and disperse them. But the students undauntedly fought in high spirits against riot police.

Frightened by this, the authorities sent 800 armed police to put down the students.

The anti-"government" struggle of students of Kyemyong University shows that however desperately the south Korean authorities may intensify the suppression, proclaiming the "emergency martial law" and the "garrison decree," they cannot break the unshakable determination of the south Korean students calling for democracy.

More anti-"government" actions will erupt unless democracy is restored in south Korea.

Home-Visiting Service for Koreans In Japan

The 6th short-term homeland visiting group is now on a tour of the DPRK, utilizing the new shuttle service which opened on August 12 this year. Already over 700 Koreans here visited the socialist homeland.

The "Samjiyon", a new shuttle ship (8,332-ton passenger ship, 129.5-meter long, 19-meter wide, 28.6-meter deep), was sent by the DPRK on August 28 for the new shuttle service.

The "Samjiyon" sails from Niigata port carrying Korean residents in Japan aboard. After a 36-hour journey, it arrives at Wonsan, a port city of the DPRK facing the East Sea.

Members of the short-term homeland visiting group stay in the DPRK for two weeks, spending nights at a well-equipped hotel in Songdowon in Wonsan, which was specially built for visiting fellow countrymen from abroad.

They visit various scenic spots of the homeland including Mangyongdae Hill, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, Chilgol, a historic site, Mansudae Hill, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Metro and the Taesong-san Pleasure Ground. They also climb Mt. Kumgang-san and go fishing to rivers and lakes.

At Songdowon, visitors meet their repatriated family members and relatives. They spend three days there together, going around the Songdowon resort.

During their stay in the DPRK, members of the homeland visiting group need not pay any money for boarding, hotel or transportation charges.

They spend happy days without any worry about anything for two weeks with their beloved family members and relatives.

After a short visit to the DPRK, some people sent letters to the People's Korea about their impressions of the socialist homeland and the new shuttle service.

A Korean in Tokyo said that he had left Korea when he was 18. He had never visited Korea for 36 years since then. He had his parents, brothers and sisters in Korea. When he visited the homeland he did not expect to see all of them because he only knew their names and the name of his birthplace. However, under the warm care of the Government of the DPRK, he could meet all his brothers and sisters at Songdowon, even though his parents was long dead.

One middle-aged woman, who lives in Aichi Prefecture, visited the homeland as a member of the 3rd group. She met her elder brother for the first time in 20 years. Her brother repatriated as a sick person when she was a junior high school student. But, he had completely recovered from his illness and was now the father of two children. She spent happy days with her brother, thanking her fatherland.

The man and the woman explained that Pyongyang was the most beautiful city in the world. It was a honor that they had such a wonderful capital. Pyongyang was the most beautiful fruit of socialist construction by the Korean people who were correctly guided by President Kim Il Sung, they added.

The new shuttle service not only enables many Koreans abroad to visit their motherland but also enables them to unite themselves with their repatriated or separated family members and relatives, which is one of the Korean People's urgent demands.

In future, more Koreans in Japan will visit the socialist homeland and will spend happy days which they will remember for the rest of their lives.

▲ The shuttle ship "Samjiyon" steamed into Wonsan Port, carrying fellow countrymen from Japan.

▼Members of a homeland-visiting group were climbing Mt. Kumgang-san, the most beautiful mountain in the DPRK.

▲ A man from Japan (center) was reunited with his sister, brother, nephews and nieces after a long separation. They were talking with each other at the Songdowon resort.

▼Korean visitors from Japan were enjoying fishing in Lake Samilpo near Mt. Kumgang-san, Kangwon Province.

Korean Paintings

"Eggplants"
By Sin Sa Im Tang
(the 15th-16th centuries)

World Bulletin

● St. Vincent proclaimed independence on October 27.

● A massive demonstration and rally against the pro-U.S. dictatorial government were held in Guatemala.

● The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America supported in its recent statement the struggle of the Guatemalan people.

● The Indian public denounced the arms buildup scheme of the U.S. in the Indian Ocean.

● An Iraqi paper pointed to the direct threat to peace in the Middle East posed by the "Arabs Gulf Security Plan" which was proposed by OMAN on direct instructions of the United States.

● A meeting of ministers of industries of African countries held recently in the capital of Ethiopia.

● The general staff of the Liberation People's Forces of Mozambique in its recent communique declared that the Mozambican people were determined to defend the country from the invasion of the Rhodesian racists.

● A Panamanian paper called for a fight against U.S. colonialism.

● The Nicaraguan government of national reconstruction expelled an American who had carried out subversive activities.

● The 5th summit conference of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held recently in Nouakchott.

● The meteorologic satellite "Meteor-2" was launched in the Soviet Union on October 31 under a plan to further develop the meteorological research system with the use of artificial earth satellites.

● The artificial satellite "Magion" has completed more than 5,500 orbits since it was launched one year ago in Czechoslovakia.

The small 15-kilogram satellite has exceeded its expected service life many times and its systems are still functioning. (KCNA)

Athletic Meet of Korean Students Here Held

A central athletic meeting of Korean high school and junior high school students in Japan was held in Tokyo on October 25 and 26.

Participating were about 1,800 boys and girls from 11 high schools and 37 junior high schools, involving 13 events among high school students and 8 among junior high school students: football, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, judo (martial art), fields and track events and boxing.

The games were played at 7 sports grounds and gymnasiums including the Chosen University ground.

Twenty-two new records were set.

A parallel central athletic meeting of local sports teams of Korean youths in Japan was also held at those places.

A hurdle race by high school girls

Ukrainian, Finnish Art Groups In DPRK

The "Pavel Virski National Merited Academic Dance Ensemble" of Ukraine headed by Tribunboy Alexandr Dmitrivich, Vice-Minister of Culture of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Finnish folk music group "Leikarit" headed by Tapani Mikinen are now in the DPRK. They both arrived in Pyongyang on October 29.

The "Pavel Virski National Merited Academic Dance Ensemble" gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on October 30.

The Soviet artists put on stage a colorful program of dance pieces divided into two parts.

The audience warmly acclaimed the dance performance.

The Finnish folk music group gave on October 31 its premiere at the Moranbong Theatre.

In the program of instrumental music, the performers well depicted with refined skill the traditional customs and sentiments of the Finnish people to win warm acclamation of the audience.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Oct. 22

* A Bulgarian government trade delegation headed by Konstantin Todorov, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A government economic delegation of Mali headed by Seydou Abela, Minister of Development, Energy, Port and Telecommunications, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A protocol of the 19th session of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

Oct. 23

* A scientific and technological cooperation delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hak-U left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 12th meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

Oct. 24

* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Jung Guk left Pyongyang by air to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

* A delegation of the Korean Trade Union Magazine left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.

* A friendship game was held between the men's basketball teams of the DPRK and the Kingdom of Thailand at the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

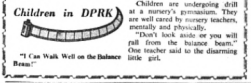
The game ended 107:76 (39:37) in favour of the host team.

Oct. 29

* Ere Sandor, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of the Scientific and Technological Society of the Soviet Union headed by Yuri Mikhailovich Tsigirlev, vice-chairman of its central committee, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Children in DPRK



Children are undergoing drill at a nursery's gymnasium. They are well cared by nursery teachers, mentally and physically.

"Don't look aside or you will fall from the balance beam." One teacher said to the disarming little girl.

"I Can Walk Well on the Balance Beam!"

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (7)

Mt. Chongbang

Mt. Chongbang is found in North Hwanghae Province.

This 481-meter-high mountain has many strange-shaped rocks, quartzite and mica rocks and sharp cliffs. These rocks and cliffs present beautiful scenes and as a whole create a well-harmonized scenery.

There are dense forests of pine trees, chestnut trees and other trees on both sides of the road which leads to a pleasure ground from the entrance to the mountain. There in the forest are playgrounds and many other facilities for holiday-makers.

Spring is the best season to visit the mountain. Its beautiful azaleas are especially famous. In spring, they show fantasmal colors everywhere on the mountain. Together with azaleas, apricot flowers also colorfully decorate the mountain. In summer and autum, various other kinds of flowers bloom there.

Mt. Chongbang has many historical sites and relics. Found there are castles and walls which the Korean ancestors built to defend the country from foreign invaders. A long old wall still stands around the mountain. It is 10 *ri* (one *ri* equals 400 m) long and 10 meters high. In the inner area of the old wall, are found historical sites of anti-Japanese guerrilla struggles such as places of the command, arsenals and barracks.

Among historical relics on the mountain, the Songbul-sa Temple is particularly famous which was built in 898. The temple has a number of old buildings. In its garden are several stone pagodas which show a high architectural level of the Korean ancestors.

One can command a wonderful view from the top of the mountain —a view of the silvery Chaeryong River to the east. On the both sides of the river, rice and corn fields spread like colored carpets. To the south of the mountain there is DPRK's important port city, Sariwon City.

A view of the city from the mountain is really picturesque.

(To be continued)

The south gate of an old wall on Mt. Chongbang, North Hwanghae Province

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